## LEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Deficiency Bill in the House.

ugitive Slave Riots at Boston and Syracuse.

HE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AT BUFFALO,

&c., &c., &c. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1854.

ion of Mr. WARHBURNS, (whig) of Ill., the House then they adjourn, to adjourn till Monday week. PRIVATE BILLS.

rveral standing committees of the House who have ma-ired private bills be allowed to report the same by filing nem with the Clerk, who shall place them in order on

Mr. Jones—I am willing to stay here, and transact nainces. Report one bill at a time. Mr. Housevar, (dem.) of Ala.—If the House had not greed to adjourn over we could to-morrow receive those

STREAM OF THE STREAM OF ST

Fugitive Slave Cases.

REAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON—ATTAUK ON THE COURT HOUSE, ETC.

BOSTON, May 26, 1854. og, on account of the arrest of Burns, the alleged fugi-

reds more than could get inside the building.
The principal speakers were Wendell Phillips, Theodore
arker, and Francis W. Bird. The tener of the speeches

as highly inflammatory, denouncing the Fugitive Slave aw as one which should not be obeyed, and counselling

ances to the court-nouse, was provided in the right, arms is confined in an upper room of the court-house. officers having charge of him are well armed, and the mob gained an entrance, it is doubtful if they is have carried him off.

ol. Smith, who claimed Burns as his property, was sated to day, on a charge of attempting to kidnap a son of Massachusetts, and is held under ball. He examination of Burns takes place at 9 A. M. to-rrow. It is openly asserted that if the decision is inst freedom, he will be forcibly rescued.

ELIVER O'CLOCK P. M.

PUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, May 26, 1854.

A tremendous excitement was created here this after

THE MARKETS-MARINE NEWS, ETC.

The steamship Isabel has arrived, with Havana and

The Isabel left at Havana one French frigate and two mall steamers, also the English brig-of-war Espiegle. The Captain-General was feting Vice Admiral Duquesno nd officers; and the Gaceta officially announces that they

Business at Havana was generally very dull. Sugar was in fair demand for Europe. Cod fish was scarce. Lard reviving. Flour, lumber, and shooks were dull. Preights were as last quoted, and vessels plenty. Exchange on London, 9½ a 10½ prem.; on New York, 1¾ a 2, and dull.

The brig Sterling, of Boston, from Matanzas for Montreal, went ashore on Conch reef on the 16th, and was a total loss.

The being Ameabury walled from Key West for New York.

total lose.

The brig Amesbury salled from Key West for New York on the 14th. Her total expenses were \$7,160 26. The vessel pays \$3,645 96 and the cargo \$3,527 32.

The ship Sea Lion, of Bath, Me., from Matannas, went ashore on helta Shoal on the 17th, and was got off the

From the South.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE—THE SALT TRADE AT INAUTABAIRMORK, MAT 26, 1854.

Nassan papers of the 17th inst. have been received at
Charleston. The salvage awarded on cargo of ship R. L.
Lane, is 42% percent.

A great deal of rain had fallen at Inagna, retarding the
salt raking. Cargoes of salt had been sold at 21 and 24
cents.

An American ship, name not mentioned, which got
ashore on the middle ground, was got off by wreckers,
who were awarded \$2,800.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.
PHILADRUMIA, May 26, 1864
The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, 10th inst., arrived at her dock this morning. She brings 704 passengers.

The United States Supreme Court.
Washington, May 26, 1854.
The United States Supreme Court to-day adjourned to
the first Monday in December next.

The Pampero at New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 24, 1854.

The steamship Pampero, from San Juan, Nicaragua, has rrived at this port.

Resolutions were adopted, by a voje of 421 to 13, that the democrats of Indians fully approve of the principle of the act extending the laws of the United States over the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. That they concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the constitution of a State, further than that they be of a republican form; but on the contrary, the people possess the right and power to adopt such principles as best smit their views and wants; that they are distinctly opposed to the Clayton amendment.

Resolutions were also adopted endorsing the administration—complimenting Senator Douglas—and against the prohibitory liquor law.

Presbyterian (Q. S.) General Assembly.

BUFFALO, May 26, 1854.

This morning, in the Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, the Rev. Mr. McClung, of Indiana, asked leave to suspend the order of the day to introduce a resolution. The request was granted, and the resolution when read was found to be similar to that of Dr. McMaster, (withdrawn yesterday,) and re-opening the controversy just closed, about the Danville and New Albany seminaries. The resolution declared the Assembly had no intention to interfere in any way with the New Albany seminary nor to interrupt its operations. After a fine speech from Mr. McClung, General Wade moved the previous question, and the resolution was passed.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, refusing to entertain overtures requesting the Assembly to yield the care and charge of seminaries to synods, was adopted.

Dr. Kirknatrick presented resolutions that reconstructions.

Dr. Kirkpatrick presented resolutions, that vacant pro-fresorahips in future be filled by the directors, or a spe-cial board appointed therefor. Referred.

The question as to the adoption of the report on Princeton seminary was taken. Dr. Breckenridge pre-sented a letter from Professor McGill, of Alleghany Col-lege, signifying his intention to accept the professorship of pastoral theology at Princeton if elected. The debate was not finished.

Kashville, Tennessee, was selected as the next place of meeting.

UNITED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN ROPEMAKERS.—The members of the United Society of Journeymen Ropemakers of the cities of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Bushwick, and their vicinities, have issued a circular to all ship-owners, comsumers of cordage, insurers, commanders of vessels, &c., in which they complain of an encroachment of capital and

tion of the facts at sherr case; targer mass ho cannot be public sympathy, but rest satisfied that a full knowledge they compale.

Marmo or was Staze Marma.—An adjourned meeting of the journeymen segar makers was held last evening at Washington Hall, No. 101 Elizabeth street, for the purpose of taking further and final action upon the newly adopted bill of priess. There were nearly one hundred persons present. Mr. T. Walker occupied the stated in a few words the object of the purpose of radifying the proceedings of the doublet of the purpose of radifying the proceedings of the four-words and the last of the purpose of radifying the proceedings of the four-words and the last meeting adopting the scale of prices. He said the Convention of segar makers at the consider the interests of employers as well as journeymen. Mr. Hall, an employer, moved the veconsiders the interest of employers as well as journeymen. Mr. Hall, an employer, moved the veconsiders and the those in favor, would come up and subscribs fatheting and the last well as the very moment he was flying from the considerable of the statement of the statement of the words while at the very moment he was flying from the proceedings of the colonion was adopted, and unmerous signatures were obtained. A gentleman rose and said that took in favor, would come up and subscribe facing the price of the sagar as tax dollars per thousand—this, those ranging from five and a quarter to five and said into expension, which is series of proceedings of the condition was adopted, and unmerous signatures were obtained. A gentleman rose and said that took into favor, would come up and subscribe their names. The resolution was adopted, and unmerous signatures were obtained. A gentleman rose and said that took into of segar half tooks into of segar half took into

principles; but yet they sometimes seem necessary to bring parties to a proper estimate of themselves and their own importance. It is to be hoped that this will not be forgotten without affording some useful lessons to both bosses and men, in this and other branches of industry. The men have gone to work on the terms of their original demand—twenty shillings a day—but have altered several of the rules of the trade, as required by the bosses. It is believed that these alterations will be found to be mutually beneficial.

The State Canals.

[From the Albany Argus, May 25.]

The returns from the various collectors' offices or the State canals, for the third week of May, are nearly all received at the Auditor's department. But five remain to be heard from. They are Little Falls, Tonawanda, Horseheads, Oxford find Oranel. Estimating those to come in at about the same amount as last year, the receipts for the week will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000.

The receipts during the three weeks of navigation this year, estimating the hat week at the figures given above, stand as follows:

1854—1st week.

24 1 133,172
34 125,000

Appointments by the President, by any wife in advice and consent of the Senare. Forge Hepner, of lows, to be agent for the Ottoes, souriss, Pawness, and Omahas, vice James M. Gate-

Missourias, Pawnees, and Omahas, vice James M. Gatewood.

Marcus L. Odds, of Minnesota Territory, to be register of the Minnespolis land district in Minnesota Territory.

Prowell P. Kussell, of Minnesota Territory, to be receiver of public moneys for the Minnespolis land district in Minnesota Territory.

Whohn R. Bennet, of Missouri, to be register of the Root River land district in Minnesota Territory.

Whohn R. Bennet, of Missouri, to be receiver of public moneys for the Root River land district in Minnesota Territory.

Charles H. Taylor, of Michigan, to be register of the Sheboygan land district in Michigan.

Hiram A. Rood, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys for the Sheboygan land district in Michigan.

Samuel S. Houston, et Albama, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Stephen's, Alabama, vice Jackson W. Faith, removed.

At Charlestown, Mass., on the 22d inst., a Swede named Henry Tung, employed aloft upon bark Mary Sawyer, at Damon's wharf, fell to the deck, breaking his head pieces and killing him instantly. He resided at No. 1 Prince street, Boston, and leaves a wife and one child.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Military Operations of Santa Anna, his Defeat and Retreat. [From the Official Bulletin of the Army of the Restoration of Liberty, April 30.]

We have been unable, in consequence of some difficul-ty in our printing office, to publish in our bulletin sil the ty in our printing office, to publish in our bulletin sil the documents relating to the exciting political movements of the day; but in order to remedy this evil as far as lies in our power, and to quiet the legitimate impatience of the public, we shall lay before it a narrative of all the facts that have transpired with regard to the badly directed operations of General Santa Anna, his encamping in the plains about this port, and his ridiculous and

In a former number we related all that had taken place since Santa Anna, with his prestorian cohorts, had passed the river Papogayo, at Coquillo, to the time of his raising the camp which he had pitched in the vicinity of this city. We shall now add a few details, which the pressure of circumstances prohibited our then giving, and we shall as briefly as possible, draw a parallel between the infamous acts perpetrated by the magistrate who so unworthily aways the destinies of this country, and the noble and magnanimous deeds of the General in Chief, Juan Alvarez. This will enable the country at large to decide which of the two is the better calculated to bring peace and presperity upon it.

which of the two is the better calculated to bring peace and prosperity upon it.

General Santa Anna and his troops, being continually harassed by the guerillas of the army devoted to the res cration of liberty, while on their way from the Papogayo to this port, without haying been able to defeat their fee in one single instance, and finding that they were surrounded on all sides after they had reached these shores, had but one resource left, and that was to make one great effort, by risking all for all, to seek to take possession of the petty "courtyand," which, according to him, was to yield to the sole presence of his "august person." But far from acting like a brave and honorable soldier, and making even a faint attack, which honorable soldier, and making even a faint attack, which would have sootbed his pride, though shown his weakness, he was satisfied to sacrifice, on the morning of the 20th, the brigade of Costa Chica, keeping the rest of his army ready and prepared to escape with him to Mexico. and to continue there to worry and oppress his country anew. He was also satisfied to make a ridiculous de-mand that the town should surrender within twelve hours, else the fort and suburbs would be strewn with corpses; but twenty-four hours after the expiration of the delay prescribed, he sent word to the consuls and

their interests might not suffer.

At five in the afternoon on the 21st, a boat belonging to the blockading vessel made for the shore, and the Governor of this city ordered that the captain of the port, with two well manned boats, should go out to capture that of the enemy. After a pursuit of two miles, the latter did not succeed in correlation to five miles, the latter did not succeed in overtaking the former, but it is positively known that the shots fired by ours told effectually, and that two officers and several men were wounded.

effectually, and that two officers and several men were wounded.

General Santa Anna, on retiring, ordered that the two officers of our troops, whom he had captured at Coquillo, as stated before, should be shot. And that same general, who was invested with the supreme magistracy for the purpose of watching over and protecting the welfare, interest and happiness of all the inhabitants of the republic, is now devastating and reducing to ashes and rains all the villages and farms that he finds on his way. All the cottages surrounding this city, the whole village of Gruces, that of Venta, Cachaustepee, Desaroyes, and as many others as were in his path, he has burned to the ground, and numberless families whom a fear of the war had driven to the mountains, will look in vain, on their return, for a weetched shed to shelter-them, or a roof to protect them from the inclemency of the rainy season, which is even now beginning to set in.

In what respect, we would ask, is their manner of making war at all different from that prevailing among the barbarous tribes that we can frontiers? The latter murder the innocent man in cold blood; Gen. Santa Anna, who cannot in any way or by any subterfuge cover his crime with the mante of law, wreaks his vengance on two unhappy officers; a vengeance the more shameful and disgraceful because he shed the blood of the weak while at that very moment he was flying from an army in front of him, because he believed it to be strong.

men who cannot follow him, others dispersed here and there, many dead and many prisoners. Generals Juan Alvares and Tomas Moreno, who have so don't in pursuit of him, harass him without ceasation; and granting that he should reach the capital of the State, it must be at the expense of half his forces.

On the day following the retreat of the troops a small merchant vessel, the Panchita by name, was descried entering the harbor; the schooner Warrior (Guerrero) was leaving at the same moment, halled her and warned her not to proceed any farther, as the port was blockaded; heedless of this and of the endeavors of the bark Caroline, that sought to stop her headway, she forced the blockade and entered the port, notwithstanding the many shots that were fired at her. It was doubtless written that on every occasion General Santa Anna should be folled.

We have given a brief sketch of what has taken place up to this day (the 30th.) it remains now for us to compare the acts of the liberating army and her chief with those of the tyrant and his satellites.

The commander of Mexcale, Mr. Fanstine Vil'alva, vanquished the enemy twice at Paso del Rio, the latter losing many men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the latter having been respected as prisoners of war, his Excellency the General in Chief of our army, whom our foces deplot as a haughty barbarian, ordered that five officers and thirty-three men should be set at liberty. In the action that took place on the 20th a considerable number of prisoners of all classes was taken, and up to this time there is no instance of any one of them having been shot or even mattreated in any way. These facts of themselves speak loudly, and require no commentaries. Impartial history will know how to render justice unto whom justice is due, and actitive party passions nor party spirit will over be able to conceal the noble sentiments of the Hero of the South.

We will conclude this builletin, which we are obliged to abridge, by reason, as we have before said, of difficulties in our pr

iary rules? And yet this is the man who thinks himsel' worthy of standing at the head of the Mexican republic!

[From the Official Bulletin.]

ACATURO, April 26, 1854.

We promised our readers, in the first number of our bulletin, that we would keep them informed of all the circumstances of interesticiant should transpire. Having been unavoidably prevented for a time from carrying out our promises, we now resume our task, to apprise the public of the conduct of Gen. Santa Jama, from the time of his coming to the suburds of this city to this day, when he has rumoved his camp, leaving behind him a monument of ignominy and shame. The nation can judge for itself, from a plain and brief statement of the facts as they have occurred.

In the little action that took place at Ponto dol Coquitio, on the 13th inst. two of our men, Captain Jose Mignel Yndart and Captain Nicsanov Vargas, were taken prisoners.

After this akirmish the army of the enemy continued their march to this port, and with it the prisoners above mentioned.

On the 19th, General Santa Anna, at the head of his

it would be taken by storm. The Govornor answere that he could not and would not receive such a communication, nor listen to any overtures of adjustment, with out previous permission of the General-in-Chief; that he would appries the latter of sit, but that, meanwhile, hos tillities should remain open, and Gen Santa Anna would be at library to attack the fort at his pleasure, while the latter should defend itself as well as it was able. On hearing this answer, the envoy saked permission to return the next day, to learn what were the instruction received. To this the Governor acceded, repeating the he desired it to be understood that there was no cessestion of hostilities. In effect, at four in the evening of the next day, Gen. Cespedes again presented himself and, as he endy found a confirmation of the deeperdons, the tender of the day pervious, he begged, in the name of his commander, that the firing should be suspended until six o'clock of the next day, at which hour an answer was expected from his Excellency General Alvarez to an official nots that had been addressed to him. Mr. Comonior stated that he could only give his consent as long as the troops of the cameny should not make any more ment whatever, for otherwise he could not do otherwise than repulse them. Upon his the conference ended, and Mr. Composed self with a second communication, which was not accepted. The 22d and 23d passed without any occurrence worthy of mention; the fortress awaited the promised attack, while General Santa Anna remained in his camp, his troops deserting in large numbers. On the 23th he again removed still further away. Our guerillas, meanwhile, were harassing him, till disally, at early dawn on the 25th, he abandoned his position, and field like a coward, crowning this act with one of those infamous deeds which excite both pain and indignation. Disheartened at his want of success, too cowardly and impotent to direct his larger upon the defenceless priceners of Coquillo, who could offer no resistance. He caused them to be sh

These corpaes cry aloud to the world—"This is General Santa Anna; he flies like a coward, and slays like a murderer."

What answer will this chieftain give to the nation when he shall be asked why he fled before the enemy after flaving cuclered them to surrender—after having threatened them so haughtily, and when he depended on his superior forces to overcome them? He cannot plead the want of provisions, for he remained eight whole days in a state of complete inactivity; nor the want of amunitien and other necessaries of war, for General Santa Anna is not a novice, ignorant of what he shall need in a campaign which he undertakes and conducts in person; not the want of competent forces, for he was at the head of five thousand picked men, and he relied, moreover, on two vessels of war which both blockaded the harbor and assisted him. If, then, the enemy that he sought was before him, and he had all the elements necessary to conquer them, his retreat is a positive defeat; it clearly shows his want of expacity no less than his want of skills as a military man; and if the Mexicans, at the sight of such deeds as these, do not drive from their midst the tyrant who oppresses the people, the blochbirsty wretch who murders the defenceless, and the coward who flies before his foe, then eternal shame will cover their name, and the world will despise them as unworthy to belong to the catalogue of free and high midded nations.

to singly. On the first energy, of raisehood, specifications 24, 34, 5th, 6th, and 7th, were sustained, and 1st, 4th, and 3th, were not sustained. The vote of the house was then taken upon the whole charge, and sustained by a vote of 4t to 25.

The second charge, slander, was upt sustained. Charge third, arbitrary, rebellious and obtrusive conduct, was withdrawn.

Charge fourth, fraud and dishonesty. There were four specifications in this charge, of which the 24, 3d and 4th were sustained. The charge was then put to vote and sustained, by a vote of 41 ayes to 37 nays.

The general charge, viz.—Immorality and unchristian conduct—was then put to vote, and sustained by a vote of 42 ayes to 34 nays; when Rev. Dr. Bancs moved that Seneca Howland be deprived of all ministerial functions.

Rev. J. W. B. Wood moved as a substitute, that Rev. Seneca Howland be hereby indefinitely suspended from all ministerial functions of the Christian church.

The Bisnor presiding (Waugh) stated that such a motion could not be entertained, as there was no power to suspend longer than from the meeting of one conference to another.

Dr. RESSEDEN asked whether the defendant would fall back into membership with the church in the event of suspension.

The Bisnor replied in the affirmative; when Mr. Wood stated that if a man who had been convicted.

mack into memorrany with the church in the event of suspension.

The Bishor replied in the affirmative; when Mr. Wood wated that if a man who had been convicted of falsehood, slander, fraud and dishonesty, would be accepted as a member of the church, he would withdraw his rection.

of falsebood, slander, irrand and dishonesty, would be accepted as a member of the church, he would withdraw his motion.

Dr. Bancs substituted for his former motion, "that the delinquent be expelled."

Dr. J. M. Prass moved, as an amendment, that he be suspended from all ministerial functions and church privileges for one year, and explained that it was not contemplated to deprive him of any of the privileges of grace, prayer or repentance, but from hobbing any official capacity.

Rev. Br. Flort, by consent of Dr. Pease, offered the following substitute for his amendment:

Whereas, Brother Sences Howland has been found guilty of immerality and unchristian conduct by the majority of the conference; and whereas there are extensing effectivationates in his case, therefore, resolved, that he he publicly admonished by the presiding officer, and that he be, and is hereby, suspended from the ministry until the next session.

Carried—ayes 101, mays 5.

The Hishop them addressed Mr. Howland, it compliance with the above recolution, and suspended him from his ministerial functions for one year.

Resolutions of thanks were offered, and unanimously adopted, to the cithzens of Brooklyn, for their liberality, to the trustees of Washington street church, for their excellent accommodations, and to the president and secretaries.

Dr. J. M. Prass moved that the report on slavery be taken up and returned to the conference. Carried. The minutes were then read; and after singing the fast hymn, and a prayer by Rev. Heman Bangs, the Rishop announced the appointments—which were, however, not to be procured for publication—and the conference adjourned size first.

The Conference sat from half-past eight o clock in the meraing, in order to faish up the business.

Court of Cofemon Pleas.

Solve Hon. Judge Woodens.

May 26.—The People on the relation of Patrick Long against Surch Harvey—This was a suit on habeas corpus for the curvedy of James Hyland, a boy about seven years of age, who, with two other children, it was alleged, was deserted by their mether; and the plaintiff. Leary, adopted the raid James Hyland, who, it is said, the defendant had since taken and refused to give up. The respondent answering, says that he is the sister of the child's mother; that she four in straying in the First avenue, without being in of any person, and that the is much attached to the child; and able to support him. The Judge gave the following decision: "The respondent admits that also took the child cause. If she had any claims upon the child, the possession of it should have been obtained in a legal manner, and not clandestinely. It appears that the relator is a person of good character, willing toadopt the child, and that the uncle of the child, his nearest relative, desires to have him remain with the relator. Under such circumstances, the respondent was in error in recorting to an improper mode of obtaining the possession of the boy, and such a course should not be sanctioned. The child must be restored to the custody of the relator, from which he has been improperly taken, without projedice to any future application of the respondent in another proceeding, to obtain the possession of the child, if she can show a better right than the relator line.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF 1864.

Observations from the Top of the Herald

Buildings.

In accordance with the announcement of the natronomical world, the annular college of the sun took place
yesterday. For several days before the predicted time,
it was looked forward to with no ordinary degree of curiosity, and, as might be expected, every one who could spare an heur from the urgent demands of business de-voted it to an inspection of the sun. In fact, there appeared to be a general cessation of all kinds of work in the city, and every one who had eyes made the best u we of them, with the mid of smoked glass. There was are extraordinary demand for this particular article, and where it was scarce, the supply was increased from win-dows broken expressly for the purpose. On nearly every corner might be seen a crowd of wondering spectators speculating on the causes of the eclipse, or listening to the scientific explanations of some would-be as-tronomer. It was, or ought to be at least, a great day for the men with the telescopes, those walk-ing observatories who are continually offering to an unappreciative public a view of the heavenly bodies for the small charge of six cents. They were out in full force, and appeared to be doing a heavy business, if the large numbers that were gathered around them might be taken as a fair indication. It is a wonder that some shrewd, speculating optician did not take advantage of the occasion to get up, at a cheap rate, prepared glass for the purpose. An enterprise of this kind, if properly carried out, would have realized a handsome sum for the inventor, as thousands would, have provided themselves with such an assistant. However, as it was, the old plan of smoked grass was resorted to by those who were not

For at least a quarter of an hour before the appointed ime, thousands of impatient observers had clambered to the tops of houses to watch the first approaches of the moon upon the sun's disc; and by the time the lunar shadow entered upon it, the roofs were as populous as the streets with spectators. The Astor House, the City Hall, the Irving House, and foir view of the eclipse, was occupied in the same man-ner. Taking our position on the roof of the Henand building, which afforded as fine a prospect as any other in the city, we prepared ourselves to give a full report of the proceedings of our two great luminaries. Not a cloud obscured the sky, and the sun appeared to shine with more than his usual resplendence. A light breeze served to moderate the heat, and rendered the day particularly favorable for observation.
At fifteen minutes past four the first indication

we had that the eclipse had commenced was the appearance of a slight indextation on the southern part of the sun's disc, which gradually advanced till about ten minutes after, when—to use the graphic expression of a spectator-it looked like a small tite out of a very plump At this time there did not appear to be any change

ither in the intensity of the solar heat or light, but we could distinctly perceive an illuminated band bordering the moon's disc, somewhat like the halo which we observe in the pictures of saints.

At a quarter to five, half an hour after the comme

uent of the eclipse, about a third of the sun's disc was obscured by the lunar shadow, and a slight diminution in the solar was perceptible. The thermometer then stood at 86 in the sun, exhibiting as yet no variation. and the thermometer sank to \$1, showing a variation of four degrees in fifteen minutes. Clouds began to gather at the east, and the horizon began to assume an ap-pearance like that which we observe as twilight ap-

78 degrees, and the cellpse could be seen with the naked eye, though the light of the sun was still too brilliant to allow the spectator to look at it long with impunity.

At twenty-five minutes past five the thermometer had fallen one degree, and at half past five the sun presented the following appearance, about eleven digits of its

This was its eppearance at its greatest obscuration at this city, Washington, Baltimore, New Haven, Hartford, Spring-field, and Worcester, and other cities where the magnitude of the eclipse was from about ten limb of the sun. The color of

the sky, particularly near the horizon, was of an unnapersons a few feet from us assumed a ghastly paleness.

appeared to be slowly rising from the southern limb of the sun, like a dark curtain, forming a crescent on that portion of its disc. The thermometer stood at 78, and from this time till a quarter to six it went down two degrees. It now began to grow lighter, and at five minutes to six the thermometer stood at 78 again. At six o'clock a little more than one half the sun's

disc was visible, and the thermometer indicated 79. Slowly the shadow lifted from the sun, and at 37 minutes past six it had entirely disappeared, the eclipse having lasted 2 hours, 22 minutes and 46 seconds. The thernometer at this time was at 76; but the change in this

instance was owing to the approach of evening.

The following tables present a comparison of this eclipse with that which took place Sept. 18, 1835, which

The collipse of yesterday was not annular in this city, t only in those cities presented in the following

As it was supposed by some that a total darkness would As it was supposed by some that a total darkness would be caused by this collies, the general feeling appeared to be that of disappointment. "I am perfectly disgusted with the whole affair," and one person who had looked forward ito the event with no ordinary feelings of curiosity; "it's a regular humbug. After all, it's nothing to be making such a time about." What the astronomers think of it, however, is of vastly more importance, and their report will be looked for with eager. nose by all who feel an earnest interest in its scientific results. The next great colless will take place on Sep-tember 28, 1875, and is considered by astronomers to be less favorable for astronomical deductions than that which

took place yesterday.

Among the many incidents which took place during the Among the many incidents which took place during the selipse of the sun yesterday afternoon, was the following, the scene of which was laid on the corner of "Cortlandt and Greenwich streets —A clever doctor, residing in the vicinity, having provided himself with a smoked glass, which answered his purpose very well, took his station as above, to see what was to be seen, &c. Soon quite a crowd gathered around him, and, of course, many who were not so happy as he in having the needful to look at the college with, took the liberty of borrowing his glass. He was very glad to lend it to them, and took particular pains to explain the phenomena, especially directing pains to explain the phenomena, especially directing their attention to the line which appeared to divide the uncellipsed portion of the sun, in order to see which, he had to place them in just such a position, in which the bystanders were happy to be placed under his guidance. Every one thought it very strange that such a line should signed for it. One said it was the eclipse, which the doctor assured him he thought it was. Another thought it was on account of the sun just crossing the equator, which the dector appeared equally willing to agree to

sight, upon doing which, he said .- Very goot, very goot; I knows de reason! Its on account of der var. Its I knows de reason! Its on account of der var. Its
very pordendous! And having delivered himself than,
he went away, laughing at the ignoramuses about him.
Several others expressed views on the subject; but at
length our friend, the doctor, concluded to relieve the
anxious multitude by directing their eyes to the tolegraph wires above them, which intervened between
the sun, and the glass they had been garing through.
This satisfied them, and the crowd dispersed, looking
decidedly sheepish, and very much as if they were sold.
Although it was not exactly in our doctor's line, he
thought it best to show them the lines suspended above,
and thought they had better go home and learn "line
upon line," before they crossed the way of a "cute
Vankee doctor" again.

Yankee doctor" again. Several deguerrotypes of the sun were taken during the different stages of the culipse. This, we believe, is the first time that be has taken his own portrait.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ECAIPSE ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

The weather here was remarkably favorable for making observations of the eclipse, not a cloud being visible. from morning till night. Bosros, May 26, 1854.

It rained here during the forenoon, and this aftern was cloudy, so that the multitudes curious to wis the eclipse were disappointed.

SALUTE TO THE NEBRASKA BILL—TORUH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

One hundred and forty-eight guns were fired last evening in the Park, as a salute to the Kansas-Nebraska billione hundred and thirteen guns for the House, and the temperature rates of the tempe houses in favor of the bill. White the cannon were staff reverberating throughout the city, a procession formed in the Park, and preceded by a brass band, and bearing transparencies, they marched through the atreets cheering and rejoicing. Halting before the Hunars office, the band played in admirable style, "the Star-Spangled Banner," following which the company gave us nine hearty cheers. In front of the line was carried a transparency, having on one side the figure of an eagle, and upon the other the world "Monroe destrice." transparency, having on one side the figure of an eagle, and upon the other the words "Monroe doctrine." On the next read "A republican government to Cuba." Again came the figure of an eagle, and the words "State rights," followed by "A republic, the manifest desting to Cuba." Several small transparencies with the inscription "Nebraska." next appeared. Now came the main transparency of the procession, flanked on either side by the star-spangled banner, and bearing the inscription, in large letters—

After this were borne two, side by side, one reading—
"The Nebraska bill. Constitutional principles triumph
ant." And the other—"The people's right to self-government." Following this came—

THE CAPITOR NOT YET IN RUINS.

The last transparency of the procession had on one side the figure of a man with a pickaxe, and on the other, "I'm off to Nebraska."

Thus equipped the procession marched up Broadway, making the air resonant with stirring music and enthasiastic cheers, in approval of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country. The company dismissed at about 10 o'clock in the evening.

He o'clock in the evening

Election of Grand Sachem of the Tanmany Society.—
The annual election of the Grand Sachem of this society
came off last night at Tammany Hall. There was a great
deal of feeling manifested upon the occasion, there being
four candidates in the field. The old incumbent, Isase
V. Fowler, the present Postmaster, was strongly supported by all of the Van Buren stripe or interest. The
Prince and Surveyor Cochrane were present, doing all in
their power for their faverie, Mr. Fowler. The promiment opposing candidate was Elijah F. Purdy, of the division in faver of the Nebruska bill, and the warm friend
of Governor Seymour, whose future success was also at
stake in the election. In short, this fight was between
the old line democrats and the barnburners, the Case
men and the Van Buren men of 1848. The former were
riumphant, and Mr. Purdy was elected by a large majority.

Rome's New City Directory.—(Include R. Rode of 185)

iority.

Rodn's New Crry Directory.—Charles R Rode, of 161 Proadway, (late firm of Dogget & Rode,) has forwarded us a copy of the new edition of the New York City Directory for the years 1854 and 1855, just published by Directory for the years 1854 and 1855, just published by Directory for the years 1854 and 1855, just published by Directory for the years 1854 and 1855, just published by Jim. This is the thirteenth issue of this most useful work, and in point of securacy, style of execution, and voluminous size. It reflects credit on the publisher, and is a substantial index of the immense annual strides which New York is making both in population and commercial wealth. In addition to the matter usually contained in the directory, the work before us gives a classified list, arranged alphabetically, of all the public institutions and societies now existing in this city. We may here mention, by way of showing what New York enterprise can effect, that all the corrections for the work were made, the matter arranged, and the book handed to us in the space of twenty-six days.

WAR WITH SPAIN—THE NEW REMERENT.—We published

may here mention, by way of showing what New York enterprise can effect, that all the corrections for the work were made, the matter arranged, and the book handed to us in the space of twenty-eix days.

War with Stain-The New Royness.—We published on Tuesday week, a card signed by Majors Farnaworth and Hall, of the New York Volunteers, in which these patriotic gentlemen expressed their intention of raising a regiment of infantry, in anticipation of a war with Spain. Notwithstanding but a little over a week has elapsed, we are informed that over six hundred good and true men have been recruited—a fact that speaks as well for their energy as their patriotism. We are also informed that nearly all the line officers of the regiment of New York Volunteers that served in the war with Mexico, have taken part in this new organization—a fact that will give the public assurance that the new regiment will be composed of the right sort of metal.

EXIRNSION OF THE BOWREY.—In pursuance of a public call, a meeting was held last night at the Westchester House, in the Bowery, to take the proper measures to secure the opening of this street. There were present about fifty of the property holders on the line of the proposed improvement—all in favor of it. The meeting was called to order by Encoth Pean, who acted as clusiman, and who explained in a few words the object of the gathering. George Everson was appointed Secretary. A resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted, appointing a special committee to collect names of parties interested, for a potition to be presented to the Commos Council in favor of the extension of the Bowery. Speeches in support of this project were made by ex-Aldermen James Kelly and Francis, Mr. Joseph-P. Simpson, Martinet Spain, and the property were made by ex-Aldermen James Kelly and Francis, Mr. Joseph-P. Simpson, Martinet Spain and the support of the project of the proposed of the base of the humber of renewals granted was about fifty. St. Asy's Council of the proposed of the base of the building

were soon extinguished. Damage about \$500-fully insured.

At about twelve o'clock on Thursday night a fire was discovered in the building No. 2022 Centre street, occupied by Henry Hess as a bedstead manufactory. The fire was quickly subdised. Damage to the building about \$106, loss on stock, \$800-covered by insurance.

Yesterlay morning a fire broke out in the three story brick building No. 90 Market street, occupied on the first floor by James Nugent, liquor dealer; second and third floors, by Paimee & Lyster, as a carpenter shop. The flower by Paimee & Lyster, as a carpenter shop. The flower story in the first specially subdued, being confined to the third floor. Bose on stock is estimated to the third floor. Bose on stock is estimated at about \$500, damage to building about \$300. The lower part was damaged by water.

building about \$500. The lower part was water.

The alarm of fire about half-past one o'clock on Friday morning was occasioned by the burning of the stable of Thomas Olimstead, on Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue. Loss about \$75; no insurance.

Tangur EXCURSION.—The Wannemacher Guard, Cept. Henry Wannemacher, made their first anual target excursion to Mount Morris, on Wednesday. This company numbers some fifty muskets, parades well, and makes a fine-show in the streets. The excursion was much sujered by every member of the company.